

A NEW SPECIES OF OGERIA FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC

(HEMIPTERA: CRYPTOSTEMMATIDAE)

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The genus *Ogeria* in the subfamily Schizopterinae was erected by Distant (1913) to accommodate a unique female specimen collected at Mahé in the Seychelles. This single representative of the genotype, *O. insularis* Distant, was found together with *Ceratocombus insularis* Reuter and *Seychellesanus typicus* Distant among damp dead palm leaves at an elevation of about 1000 feet. The male of *O. insularis* is unknown. The present species, the second member of the genus to be described, was collected on Tutuila in Samoa; this is the first indication we have of the distribution of the genus, and suggests that many more species will be found in the Indo-Australia Region and Oceania.

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Ogeria tafunensis, n. sp.

Male.—Small, robust oblong, uniformly covered with short, subappressed, fine setae (Fig. 2). Head strongly declivous, four times as broad as long as viewed dorsally, 31:8, convex above, finely punctate, produced in front of eyes for a distance almost equal to length of eye, 5:6. Eyes relatively small, about one-fourth as wide as interocular width, 5:21, overlapping anterior angles of pronotum. Ocelli almost contiguous with middle inner margin of compound eyes, separated from compound eyes by about diameter of ocellus. Tylus with abundant fine setae; three erect setae equal in length to tylus, 6:6. Length of beak about three times greater than tylus, 18:6, extending to middle coxae. Antennae inserted below eyes, almost contiguous with propleura at inner margin, extending laterally, first two segments enlarged, subequal, 5:6, third and fourth segments slender, equal, 22:22, moderately covered with long erect setae, the longest equal to half the length of the segment.

Pronotum about twice as broad as long, 42:20, finely punctate, the anterior margin with a deep transverse, arcuate impression; posterior margin broadly convex. Distance to anterior impression one-seventh the interocular width, 3:21. Anterior margin and transverse line with row of several small calli; humeral angles rounded, swollen. Scutellum about one-third as wide as pronotum at base, 15:42, about twice as broad as long, 15:7, apex rounded, sides straight. Propleura swollen anteriorly, exceeding anterior margin of eyes (Fig. 1). Metapleura with inner posterior angle produced as a rounded point.

Hemelytra complete, membranous, almost three times longer than wide, 56:21, extending to apex of abdomen; costal margin without a fracture. Costa conspicuously thickened at middle; three cells along costal margin in apex of wing after thickening. Radius and medius confluent in base of wing forming a single large basal cell with cubitus; vein along hind margin a clavus crosses clavus before apex. Three subequal cells in middle of wing mediad to costal thickening. Claval cell slightly smaller than basal cell (Fig. 6). All veins with sparse, apically directed setae, length equal to width of veins; abundant conspicuous, long, erect

setae on crossvein bordering apical margin of basal cell, length about equal to width of cell.

Fore and middle femora subequal, the hind slightly longer, 24:25:27, slender, sparsely covered with short, apically directed setae. Fore and middle tibiae equal, the hind somewhat longer, 22:22:33, slender, the outer margins with sparse, short setae; inner margins of fore and middle tibiae with abundant, moderately strong, apically directed setae from middle to apex, equal in length to width of tibiae; hind tibiae with row of 12 erect short spines on inner margin running length of tibiae, length of spines equal to width of tibiae. Length of fore and middle tarsi equal, the hind slightly longer, 10:10:12; tarsal formula, 3:3:3. Claws simple. Coxae normal. A prominent digital process, posteriorly directed, between and equal in length to middle coxae (Fig. 4). Ventral surface finely tuberculate.

Terminalia as in Figure 5; left and right claspers as in Figures 8 and 9, respectively.

Color dull ferruginous to fusco-ferruginous on head, thorax and scutellum; vestiture stramineous. First two antennal segments stramineous, the last two testaceous. Legs testaceous, infuscated. Eyes dark red. Pleural areas and abdomen dull ferrugino-testaceous. Wing membrane fuliginous; veins fuscous, the thickened area of the costa black; a conspicuous, broad, dull, white spot in the basal third of the posterior border. The conspicuous long setae on the apical crossvein of the basal cell stramineous.

Total length, 1.1 mm; width, 0.5 mm.

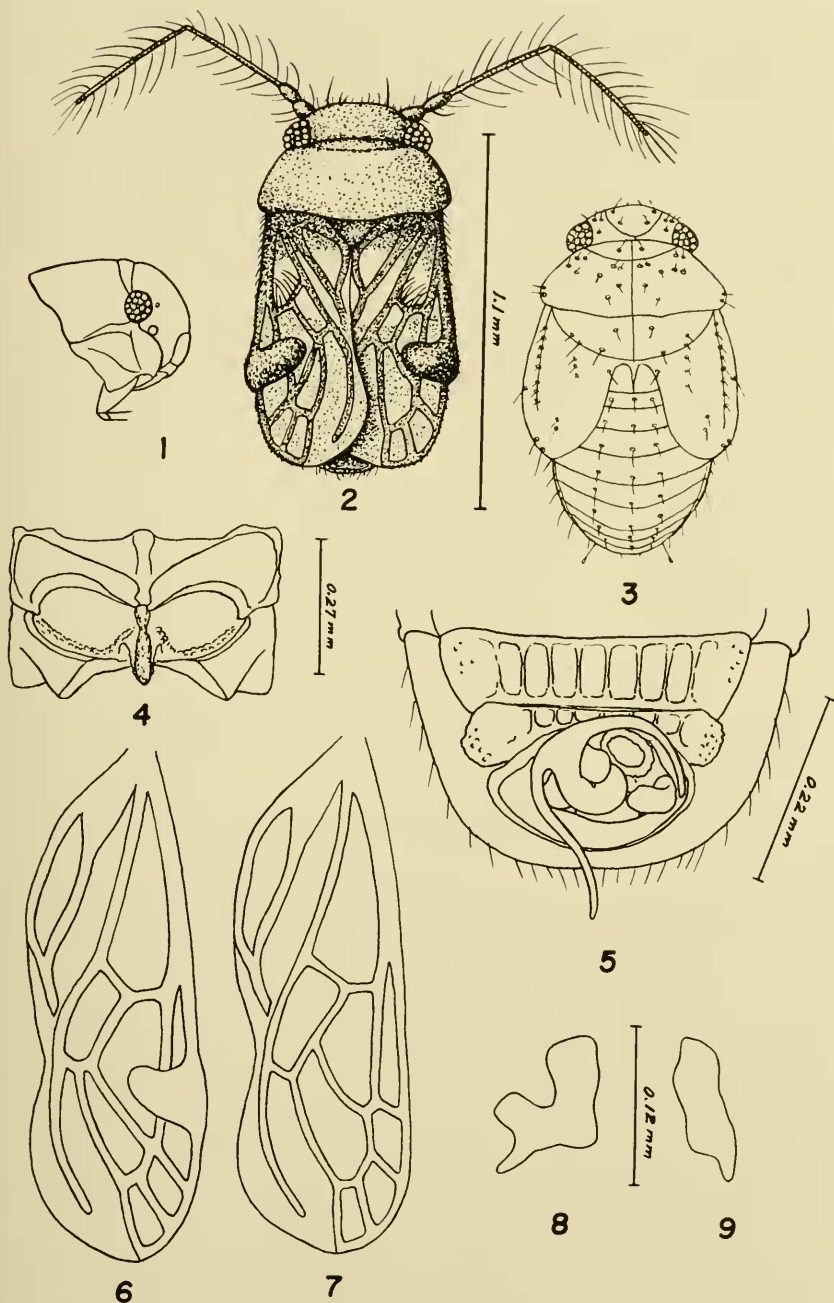
Female.—Similar to male, except hemelytra without thickening of costal vein (Fig. 7). Four cells along costal margin, the first basally obsolete. Long erect setae on apical margin of basal cell absent.

Types.—**Holotype**, male, Tafuna, Tutuila Island, Samoa, IX-9-58, W. R. Kellen. **Allotype**, female, Tafuna, Tutuila Island, Samoa, IX-9-58, W. R. Kellen. **Paratypes**: 7 males, IX-9-58; 1 male, IX-15-58; 1 female, VII-15-58; 3 females, IX-9-58; 2 females, IX-10-58; 1 female, IX-15-58. Tafuna, Tutuila Island, Samoa, W. R. Kellen. Holotype, allotype, and nine paratypes deposited at the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.; four paratypes deposited at the British Museum (Natural History), London; two paratypes in the collection of Dr. Petr Wygodzinsky.

A total of nine males and eight females were collected at sea level together with *Ceratocombus* sp. under bark of rotten logs covered with overgrowths of vines. A single fifth instar nymph (Fig. 3) was reared to an adult female. An intensive search of many old logs in the same area failed to yield more specimens.

Discussion.—A list of comparative values of certain selected measurements of *O. insularis* and *O. tafunensis* is presented in Table I. Most of these values are very similar; however, the present species can be distinguished by its larger size, the relative lengths of the last two antennal segments, and the longer tibiae of the fore legs. More-

Fig. 1, head of male in profile; fig. 2, adult male; fig. 3, fifth instar nymph; fig. 4, mesosternum, male; fig. 5, male terminalia, dorsal view; fig. 6, forewing, male; fig. 7, forewing, female; fig. 8, left clasper, male; fig. 9, right clasper, male.



over, *O. insularis* has a distinct spinelike process on the mesosternum which is absent in the present species. Unfortunately, the diagnostic characters of the males cannot be compared, for as mentioned above, the male of *O. insularis* is unknown.

Table I

Comparative values of certain selected measurements of females of *Ogeria insularis* Distant and *Ogeria tafuncensis* n. sp. (measurements of the holotype of *O. insularis* kindly supplied by R. J. Izzard, British Museum (Natural History)). Values given in millimeters.

Measurement	<i>O. insularis</i> Distant	<i>O. tafuncensis</i> , n. sp.
Total length	0.90	1.10
Beak	0.20	0.24
Antennal segment 1	0.07	0.07
" " 2	0.06	0.08
" " 3	0.27	0.28
" " 4	0.38	0.28
Femur, leg 1	0.33	0.31
" " 2	0.33	0.32
" " 3	0.35	0.35
Tibia, leg 1	0.20	0.30
" " 2	0.29	0.30
" " 3	0.47	0.44

REFERENCES

- Distant, W. L. 1913. Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1905. Rhynchota. Pt. 1: Suborder Heteroptera. Tran. Linn. Soc. Lond., ser. 2, Zool., 16: 139-191.

**A NEW SPECIES OF ACANTHISCHIUM AMYOT & SERVILLE,
WITH A KEY TO THE SPECIES**

(HEMIPTERA: REDUVIIDAE; HARPACTORINAE)

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The new species described here brings the total of described *Acanthischium* species to four.

Superficially, *Acanthischium maculatum* A. & S. and *Acanthischium invium*, n. sp., resemble some species of *Xystomyttus* Kirkaldy and *Graptocleptes* Stål, which are reduviid ichneumonimic genera that Haviland (1931) cites as remarkable instances of Müllerian mimicry. It is possible that in the instances of these two species this supposed mimicry is fortuitous since *Acanthischium superbum* Haviland somewhat resembles *Montina* A. & S.

Several male and female individuals of *A. maculatum* were available, and in this species the female is both more robust and has a more elevated disc on the posterior pronotal lobe than has the male.